

The Lacombe Canadian

VOL. III, No. 38

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Russians Steadily Advancing

London, Jan. 6.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-Hungarian forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defenses, and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislav-Holice line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

NO GERMAN FLAG TO FLY ON ANY OCEAN UNTIL THE BIG INDEMNITY IS PAID

New York, Jan. 6.—A London cablegram to the Sun says that no German flag is to be permitted to fly on any ocean; no neutral vessel, owned in whole or in part by Germans, is to be permitted to ply the seven seas, until the indemnity which the Allies will demand is paid in full. This is the authoritative plan of the British admiralty outlined to the correspondent of the Sun.

The British navy, to use the words of the source of this news—an official high in government circles—will hereafter constitute itself an army of occupation on the high seas, both during and after the war.

Germany may take and occupy countries and exact monthly indemnities, as she has been doing in Belgium, but the British navy proposes to go a step further. With the full consent of the government it will keep a strangehold on Germany's overseas trade, even after the war is necessary, until the peace terms enunciated by Premier Asquith are fulfilled to the letter.

In a word, Germany may continue her occupation of territory in Europe, but the might of Britain's sea power will be steadfastly exerted. The correspondent of the Sun has every reason for stating that the highest authorities believe it will be the decisive factor in this struggle.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The following is a statement of the contributions to the Patriotic Fund received by the Red Deer Teachers' Association from the schools and teachers of the Inspectorate up to Dec. 31st, 1915:

Previously acknowledged in former issue,	\$110 00
Miss A. Robertson, Jones Valley S.D., Lacombe,	5 00
Mr. W. E. Nicholson, Spruceville S. D., Lacombe,	5 00
Miss Struna Sigurdson, Nordegg S.D., Burnt Lake,	5 00
Mr. W. H. Fedley, Red Deer S.D., Red Deer,	5 00
Miss A. L. Ramsay, Ridge-Wood S.D., Penhold,	5 00
Pupils of Shilo School, Miss M. England, teacher,	1 60
Raven,	1 60
Estonian School Concert, Miss M. Kinna, teacher,	15 85
Knowledge S.D., Gully teacher, Evergreen,	6 00
Fairland School Concert, Miss M. E. Taylor, teacher, Penhold,	15 00
School Concert, Primary Departments, Red Deer,	10 00
School Concert, Intermediate Departments, Red Deer,	14 00
School Concert, High School Department, Red Deer,	24 50
Everdell School Social, Mr. L. Symond, teacher,	100 00
Mr. F. C. Ross, Sec'y,	28 10
School Concert, St. Joseph's Convent, Red Deer,	

Enormous German Losses

Taking up the German losses in the war, Hilaire Belloc, the foremost writer on military topics in Europe, discusses the present strength of the Kaiser. Making clear that his figures are estimates only, he declares his estimates made by a neutral American. Mr. Belloc's article was written before the official figures of the losses were published a few days ago at Berlin. The total loss is placed at 2,524,460. The article uses the figures of the Swiss Colonel Feyler, who is one of the highest authorities in Europe.

(By Hilaire Belloc)
As a student of all his calculations, Colonel Feyler arrives at a total mobilized German force of seven and three-quarter millions, exclusive of the class of 1916-17.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Carnival January 18, Miss Edie Beatty and Mr. J.D. Anderson were married at dawn on December 8th.

The Bankers and Clerks played a rattling good game of hockey on Friday evening. The score, three all, tells the story briefly.

The first week of January has brought real winter weather, minimum temperatures ranging from 7 below to 42 below, with strong winds blowing part of the time.

Lacombe is becoming quite a military centre. Join the 161st Battalion drilling in Lacombe. Parades are held in the old school building, and comfortable quarters are being arranged for everybody signing on.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a grand fancy dress carnival in the Lacombe rink on Tuesday evening, January 18th. Good prizes are being offered for the various costumes—men, women and children. See announcement later.

Mrs. Codd, living at E. W. Simpson's, has received word of the death of her young brother, who was killed by shrapnel somewhere in France. The boy was only nineteen years old, and previous to receiving his death wound had been twice wounded and recovered. Mrs. Codd has three brothers in the forces in France, and her husband, who is a member of the 63rd, had three brothers on the firing line, two of whom have been killed.

General Hughes, Inspector-General of the Canadian Western Forces, a brother of General Sir Sam Hughes, the minister of militia, was a visitor in town on Monday to Capt. McBride regarding recruiting in Central Alberta, and on Tuesday Capt. Morrow and other officers of the 161st Battalion Overseas Forces, assisted by Capt. McBride, made arrangements to locate a platoon of between 60 and 70 men in town for the winter months.

The young ladies of Lacombe are going to help recruiting, and from their plan of campaign, as reported to us, it will be a case-hardened young man who is fit to fight who will not be a member of His Majesty's forces within a very short time. It is up to every young man who has not got strong ties holding him to join the Canadian forces. Every available man is needed, if not for the firing line, for the great moral effect a large reserve will have on our country's enemies. It has taken a long time to shame some of the young men of the 63rd into enlisting, but they are coming forward now in great numbers—they couldn't stand the disdain of the boys who went before, and it will be well to remember that after the war has been won it will be the young men who offered their lives for their country who will have the preface in every line of endeavor.

Enormous German Losses

Taking up the German losses in the war, Hilaire Belloc, the foremost writer on military topics in Europe, discusses the present strength of the Kaiser. Making clear that his figures are estimates only, he declares his estimates made by a neutral American. Mr. Belloc's article was written before the official figures of the losses were published a few days ago at Berlin. The total loss is placed at 2,524,460. The article uses the figures of the Swiss Colonel Feyler, who is one of the highest authorities in Europe.

(By Hilaire Belloc)
As a student of all his calculations, Colonel Feyler arrives at a total mobilized German force of seven and three-quarter millions, exclusive of the class of 1916-17.

He does not believe the German empire has been able to put in the field as much as eight million men. He notes that the young men who are growing up and to be pressed into the service this winter or next spring (the young men who were nineteen in the present year and many of those who were only eighteen in the present year) must be allowed for—say more than 600,000 and less than 800,000. But at any rate he takes for the original force, exclusive of these two young classes, the number seven and three-quarter millions.

In the estimates the phrase "little more than eight millions" has always been used, or its equivalent.

Precisely because there would probably be a tendency, and certainly an accusation, of bias, and underestimating these numbers, one deliberately overestimates them, and this figure of eight millions or a little over we see in the calculations of the most eminent neutral engaged upon the task reduced to seven and three-quarter millions.

Colonel Feyler takes from the census of 1910 the total manpower then available of the men who would be of military age five years later. He then deducts deaths on the analogy of the known Swiss death rate in those years, and he scales this down from 3.8 per cent, which the Swiss analogy would give to 3.3 per cent, so as to be on the safe side.

From the figure thus arrived at he does not, as I did, take 25 per cent at once, operation, yet he arrives at exactly the same conclusion by following the Swiss figures for the two classes, (A) the "less fit," (B) the "edged" as he calls them at the moment of examination.

I may point out that this convergence of results is remarkable precisely because the results are arrived at in such totally different fashions. The next Colonel Feyler proceeds to deduct the numbers of men who must be kept behind (though medically fit) for various civilian purposes, police, railways, mines, munitions, etc.

For the sake of safety I estimated for a million and a half only. Colonel Feyler goes through the navy, the railway, the postal services, the clerical work, the police, the factories, the mines, etc., and arrives at a minimum of 1,800,000.

At the conclusion then of these carefully checked estimates he reaches the broad figure of seven and three-quarter millions as the number of men available for the field, excluding the classes 1916 and 1917.

In the matter of the number required for the units of the field and upon communications Colonel Feyler, as used and quoted by the American authority I am following, gives four million men, I have said: "Not more than four and one-fourth millions and not less than three and three-fourths millions." And to weigh the scales against me I have admitted a minimum of three

Enormous German Losses

and three-fourths millions. But the higher figure of four millions is far more probable, and Colonel Feyler, if I am not mistaken, adopts it as his minimum unreservedly.

There would remain then (exclusive of the classes '16 and '17) three and three-quarters million men, and everything depends upon what estimates of losses we admit.

If the German empire is approaching in one way and another a loss of three and three-quarters million men "off the strength," it has come to the end of its efficient reserves (with the exception of the two younger classes).

We discover after nearly seventeen months of fighting—the German losses are equivalent or nearly equivalent to what was the efficient original German reserve of man power at the beginning of the war—excluding the younger classes '16 and '17. Now, this American estimate makes the probable losses of the Germans lower; it presupposes no greater net loss today (say to new year) than somewhat over two and a half million—five-sevenths only of the estimates arrived at here. But I propose to show that the very method employed, though it gives lower enemy losses than I had estimated, is not sound.

When the defects in the method of estimation are closely analyzed. An official German report issued in September gave the German casualties up to July 31 at 2,640,000.

But this fundamental figure suffers under criticism. In the first place it does not deal with twelve months of war.

In the first place it does not deal with twelve months of war. The heavy fighting and the proportionately heavy losses did not begin on the 31st of July. It is not the date from which all casualties must be counted. Those casualties only begin to be heavy and, as it were, normal three weeks later with the battle in front of Metz, the heavy fighting of the Marne, and the advance of the first considerable eastern forces against Russia and with the victory of Tannenberg at the very end of the month.

When the real dealing, even if the statistics were complete, not with 12 months of war, but with little over eleven and therefore with an average—even upon this rough calculation alone—of 2,400,000 a month than 220,000.

The second point is of much more weight. The full action of Germany in the field, the full number of units in action was not developed even by the first month of the war.

In other words, even if the Germans total losses in just over eleven months of war were 2,640,000, yet the thirteen months of war, the middle of September onward (and certainly from, say, the battle of Ypres onward were much heavier than the earlier losses and have remained much heavier.

In the third place (and this is of still greater weight) the type of the fighting and the proportionate casualties changed very much with and after the battle of the Marne. That is with and after the middle of September.

In other words, the really heavy German losses come in more or less continuous bouts which cover up to the 31st of July, 1915, not twelve months, but not even a full eleven months. The real rate of losses, taking this official statement alone was, after the heaviest fighting had begun, approximately a quarter of a million, or rather more, per month.

But the fourth point is more illuminating than any of these three. Take the German official statement published last September and purporting to give total casualties up to the end of July at 2,640,000.

But that official statement is not accurate. It is demonstrably below the real figure. How do we know this? We know it by contrasting Prussian lists, including Baden, with those of the other German states. The

Enormous German Losses

2,640,000 which purport to be the total casualties up to the 31st of July—are composed of 900,000 for the smaller German states and 1,740,000 for Prussia and Baden.

That proportion is impossible. The smaller German states amount to almost exactly one-quarter of the German forces, and Prussia and Baden to almost exactly the other three-quarters. If the smaller German states were losing 900,000, Prussia in proportion, was not losing 1,700,000, but 2,700,000.

The smaller German states have indeed suffered more heavily in proportion, up to this autumn at least, than Prussia has, but the excess is not 5 per cent. Therefore the figure 1,700,000 for Prussian casualties alone up to the 31st of July cannot be accepted.

Where the smaller states lost 900,000 Prussia and Baden together must have lost a great deal more than 1,700,000; the exact proportion would be 2,700,000.

The fifth point is that there is no mention in these figures of the sick and of those disabled in any other fashion than through wounds in action.

Next, the figure of one-third for returned casualties is far too high. That is a point upon which any amount of misconception has arisen. It is confused with the number discharged as "cured" from particular hospitals, with the total number available for any service however light, etc.

All that counts in war as a true "return" is the man who, having fallen sick or having been wounded, is fit to return, been wounded, actually returns to his original duties—not to "any service," and can be maintained there. If of a total casualty list (dead, missing, prisoners, wounded, sick) you take a quarter to represent these you are not over-estimating.

Lastly, and most important, this neutral estimate omits that essential factor—the permanent margin of temporary losses. At whatever fixed date you take the numbers "off the strength" you must count not only those who cannot ever return to their original duties, but those who as yet have not. And that permanent margin does not decrease—it increases. Toward the end of a failing force it increases very rapidly indeed.

The conclusion remains the same, unless we believe the Germans able to work miracles, to lose far less than any ally in proportion to their numbers though they are always somewhere on the offensive on such extended fronts. Unless their experience is utterly unlike our own or the French—or anything known in the history of war—they have now, at the close of the year, not less than three and a half millions of the strength of their original man power, and probably more.

MARRIED

Nominations for Councillors for L.I.D. 399 were made on Monday as follows:

- Div. No. 1—Wm. Sharp, acclamation.
- Div. No. 2—P. McLennan, acclamation.
- Div. No. 3—John Southward and Capt. Evans.
- Div. No. 4—A. P. Rainforth, acclamation.
- Div. No. 5—D. Foren, acclamation.
- Div. No. 6—Jas. Eadie and Marshall Douglas.

OWEN-STANDISH.—At the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, on Saturday, January 1, 1916, by the Rev. Dean Paget, P.C. Owen, to Miss Edna Standish, both of Lacombe.

Canada's Army to be Half Million

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—As a fitting new year's announcement to the Canadian people and to the British Empire, the prime minister gave out tonight the statement that the authorized Canadian force for overseas service is raised from a quarter million to a half million men. The army of 250,000 hitherto authorized is now within sight. The latest figures of recruiting show a total of 212,000 men called to the colors since the war began and for the past month recruits have been coming in at the rate of nearly one thousand per day. Now, "as a token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace," the government has formally authorized a Canadian army of 500,000, or twice the number previously pledged to the empire's fight.

The message issued to the Canadian people by the prime minister from his sick room at his residence, is one of pride in what the men of Canada have done during the past year, of sympathy to those who have bravely suffered from the tragedies of war, and have learned the full meaning of sacrifice, of resolve and confident belief in the willingness of all Canadians to redouble the efforts of the past. There will be no pause in Canada's efforts, says the head of the Dominion's government, until the triumph of liberty throughout the world is assured.

What has already been done since August of last year in enrolling from an unprepared and unarmy country, a great fighting army is shown by a brief memorandum given out today by the militia department.

"By the greatness of the need our future efforts must be measured."

"Nowhere is the Canadian spirit more firm and unwavering than amongst the men, who hold their trenches and have learned the full meaning of sacrifice; nowhere is it more undaunted than in the hospitals and convalescent homes."

"Already we have learned the full meaning of sacrifice. To all Canadian homes that have been saddened, to all Canadian hearts that have been stricken, by the tragedy of this war, we pray that divine blessing may bring consolation and healing to all who suffer."

"Much had to be learned during the past fifteen months, because we had not prepared for this war."

"The strongest assurance of ultimate victory lies in the fact that we were not crushed in learning that hard lesson."

"Those who forced this war upon us may be assured by the traditions of our past that the lesson will be thoroughly learned, to the end that there shall be enduring peace. The very character and greatness of the ideals for which we are fighting forbid us to pause until their triumph is fully assured."

"The Canadian forces at the front have, indeed, fought a good fight, and they have crowned the name of Canada with undying laurels. To them and to all the overseas forces now under arms and waiting the opportunity to do their part, we bid God speed in the sure faith that they will never fail in their duty."

"On this, the last day of the New Year, the authorized forces of Canada numbered 250,000, and the number enlisted is rapidly approaching that limit."

"From tomorrow, the first day of the New Year, our authorized force will be 500,000."

"This announcement is made in token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace."

Skating.—School children can skate from 4 to 6 on Tuesdays and Fridays for 5 cents, and on Saturday afternoon free from 3 to 5.

**THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS
AND HERR BALLIN'S
INCONSISTENCY**

When Herr Albert Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-American steamship line, rose to address the annual meeting of the Hamburg Shipping Union the other day, he found himself in a difficult position. He thought it "inadvisable" to present the usual printed annual report of activities during the last fiscal year. "With trifling exceptions," he said, the German merchant marine is interned either in German or neutral ports. But every cloud has a silver lining, and he was able to point out that by their very inactivity, the ships of Germany had done some service to the Fatherland, for through scarcity of tonnage sea freights had risen to high figures and England had been compelled to disburse "huge sums" for conveyance of food-stuffs and other necessities. This, he feels, was "a serious economic blow" to her.

Unable to speak of the past or say much about the present, Herr Ballin nevertheless laid confident plans for the future. Germany cannot be content to remain shut up in her part of the North Sea; if her fleets are to cover all the seas she must have naval bases. It is not enough, he said, that there should be a base at Zeebrugge, there must be bases "both at the entrance and at the exit of the Channel." That is easy as to Zeebrugge, already in German hands. Germany has but to retain Belgium and she will have the base. But what base will she choose at the exit of the Channel? Will it be Havre? That is not at the exit. Cherbourg would be better. Possibly Herr Ballin has his eye on Southampton, an ideal spot, so good that the English have always used it. Or Plymouth might do in a pinch. The trouble is that all these ports are held by the French or the English, and they exhibit a most unaccommodating disposition to hang on to them.

Still, the thing must be done, for the Imperial Chancellor, as Herr Ballin pointed out, "has already proclaimed the freedom of the seas." Here is an inconsistency. Herr Ballin says that Germany must have freedom of the seas "if it is to continue a development so splendidly achieved during the last few decades." That development has indeed been splendid. From no particular rank Germany has risen to second place in commercial sea power. How could she make that great advance if the seas were closed against her? What do Germans mean when they talk about freedom of the seas as something they must have but have not enjoyed? Herr Ballin says there must be bases not only at the entrance and exit of the Channel, but across the seas, and he appears to hold the belief that neutral nations everywhere will join hands with Germany in furtherance of her ambition. In furtherance of her lawful peaceful ambitions Germany need fear no opposition save that of honorable rivalry. There lies the source of doubt, the uncertainty, the whole trouble. Germany's behavior since the end of July, 1914, has not been of a nature to impress the nations of the world with confidence in the peaceful nature of her designs. The war she has brought upon Europe and her conduct during the war have put in the way of her commercial development on the seas and beyond the seas obstacles vastly more formidable than any England has ever thrown in her way. If she seeks her worst enemy she must look at home—New York Times.

POLITICIANS BUNGLE WAR

The withdrawal of British troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay should meet with general approval throughout the Empire. Months ago the attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula was generally regarded as a failure, yet was maintained at the cost of a great number of lives sacrificed for the

gaining of no particular advantage. There is no sound military reason why the Dardanelles should not be in British hands today. The attack was bungled from the first, and navy opposed the fight, unsupported by an army. When expeditionary forces were landed, they were landed in quite inadequate numbers, and were extremely badly equipped. Several critical occasions by subordinate general officers.

Gallipoli will now be classed "impregnable"—which it is not. It has been clearly established that in modern warfare there is no such thing as an impregnable position. That was made evident as long ago as the Japanese-Russian war, when the Japanese stormed the "impregnable" fortress of Port Arthur and forced it to surrender. If Port Arthur could be taken, the Gallipoli Peninsula could be taken. But the Japs took Port Arthur without stopping to weigh the odds. They realized that they had to have it. They supplied the necessary number of men and munitions to take it. They took it. The slaughter was appalling, but the taking of Port Arthur decided the war.

The British and French could have taken the Gallipoli Peninsula if they had been prepared to make the same sacrifices that the Japanese made. Their troops were of the finest quality—but their numbers were insufficient and their generals could not risk a wholesale slaughter that would have enabled them to accomplish their purpose if they had been adequately supported by the Governments of their countries.

The failures at Suvla Bay and Anzac may be partly attributed to bad generalship—but it is more likely that they will be recorded in military history as failures attributable to the politicians rather than to the commanders in the field.

A WONDERFUL BATTLE-PLANE

Like a dreadnought in dry dock, the new superplane rests. At a certain hour park the last finishing touches are being given. The aviation grounds are filled with airplanes; 10, 20, 100, 200, crowded close together like a flock of seagulls perched on a ledge. Picking spaces larger than goods vans are lined up enclosing other airplanes which are to go to Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, the Dardanelles.

A giant among pigmies, the mighty triplane, the latest achievement of French aviation, "l'avion de bombardement" lowers, dwarfing all other aircraft. With a spread of wing 70 feet, the three supporting planes rise to the height of 20 feet. The body will comfortably hold 12 men, though six are to form the crew. There are two pilots with seats close together, in the center of the car; but in emergency the machine can be handled by one man. Two observers and two naval gunners complete the crew. The armament consists of four one and a-half inch guns.

This new superplane has an average speed of 80 miles per hour. Built at a cost which is trifling when compared with that of a Zeppelin, the plane has all the advantages of the latter, including that of stability, speed, relative carrying power and invulnerability. Hitherto nothing has been evolved in the field of aeronautics as significant as this new triplane.

Graceful in outline, not in the least cumbersome notwithstanding its great dimensions, it has all the constructional refinement of a yacht. Painted white, with the colors of France on the under side of the planes and tail the analogy is striking.

Having stood the severest tests, the superplane leaves for the front. The eyes of France and of the world will be fixed on this new creation of French genius. The officers with whom I spoke are convinced that a new phase of aerial warfare is about to begin. The bombardment of enemy positions by squadrons of aircraft of the type just described, it is asserted, will be even more efficacious than artillery.

A fit companion of this great plane is a new destroyer. A biplane with a spread of wing of 21 feet, measuring only seven feet from the ground to the tip of the upper wing, is propelled by a single motor. With a speed of 100 miles an hour, armed with

machine gun, which is operated by the driver, who at the same time must act as observer and pilot, this new swift airplane is destined to become the air scout and reconnoiter, the task entrusted to destroyers at sea. In flexibility and ease of maneuver it surpasses all other types hitherto created. I saw this airplane rise almost perpendicularly from the ground to a height of 1,000 yards in 40 seconds, and it can be operated with safety by the pilot without using his hands, leaving him free to attack the enemy or make observations.

When it is recalled that six years ago military aviation did not exist, and that it is only during the last six months that the French military authorities have been training their own aircraft, the improvements made are astounding.

Before the war between 150 and 200 airplanes were constructed in France in a year. Today one factory alone is turning out 1,000 of them each day, while others are manufacturing almost that number. I have spoken repeatedly with aviation officers, and all insist that numbers alone give ponderable significance to an air raid.

"Fifty or a hundred airplanes are needed to carry out a successful air raid." Essen could be destroyed in a single air raid, carried out by a sufficient number of airplanes.

The French realize that they have here a weapon more efficacious, more deadly than any hitherto achieved, and methodically they have set to work to develop this new arm. Within the last month an under-secretary of aviation has been created by the war authorities, giving absolute independence to French aeronautics. Any aviation officer, with the rank of colonel, is attached to the general staff headquarters, and acts as intermediary between aviation and other branches of the service. Not only are new airplanes of all types and sizes being turned out with the greatest possible speed, but even greater zeal is displayed in forming new units of aviators.

Elsewhere France is training her new aviators. At present there are 150 men in training. They are all war veterans. Every man with whom I spoke had been at least 12 months in the trenches. Several had been wounded, and all had been repeatedly in action. All arms of the service are represented, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, but the majority are men who were formerly in the artillery.

The reply of a gunner to my question why he had volunteered in the aviation corps is significant: "A battery is blind without an airplane to direct its fire; we have often been blind, we shall be so no longer."

The men in training here are young, keen eyed, thin lipped men in deadly earnest about their work, eager to be off to the front again. So that whereas before the war it took from three to six months to train a competent pilot, only a month or six weeks now is needed.

Military aviation has passed out of the experimental stage, and with full vigor this "fifth arm" of the service is being evolved. Never have the French displayed greater zeal, skill and courage than in the development of aircraft.

Changes are constantly taking place. The monoplane has been abandoned as an obsolete type, and biplanes and triplanes are now exclusively used. Signaling and regulation of artillery fire is performed by wireless, and new improvements are constantly being made in motors. The old mobile types, such as the "Rhinoceros" are being replaced by the fixed engine, which is more economical and efficient.

Efforts are being made to devise a suitable muffler to silence the noise of the motor, for the din of two engines at high speed is deafening and detrimental to efficient work by an airman on a protracted flight. But again and again the French airman, in the midst of an explanation of the offensive and defensive value of aircraft, remarks:

"It is all a question of numbers. The potential strength of airplanes increases in geometrical progression."

THE BOUNTY ON COYOTES

The Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association have taken up the matter of collecting evi-

dence as to the destruction caused by coyotes to sheep-breeders and owners of pigs and poultry. Over one hundred owners who have suffered from the depredations of these pests have written to the Secretary, Mr. Stark, of Edmonton, and without exception all are agreed that the coyote is on the increase, and that something must be done to check the ravages of this animal unless breeders are to drop this very important department of the live stock industry.

From letters received by Mr. Stark it is learned that a large number have already been compelled to go out of this business and as it is impossible for the Association to secure the names of all who have suffered loss, and thus write them direct, the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association requests that any in this district who have lost sheep, pigs, or poultry, or who knows of such losses among his neighbors, will assist them by sending in the particulars to the Secretary, W. J. Stark, P.O. Box 216, Edmonton.

It is the intention of the Association, when they have secured sufficient evidence to make a strong "case" against the coyote to ask the Alberta Government to restore the bounty for the destruction of coyotes.

ROUMANIA TO HELP RUSSIA

London, Dec. 30.—In the entente capitals there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing upon the whole war situation. According to one version Russia's new move is the forerunner of the impending Roumanian entry into the war on the side of the entente.

The Pall Mall's Russian correspondent writes: "Russian joint operations with Roumania are on the point of beginning. Roumania will fight with us although not for us. Her siding with the entente is not the result of French or English sympathies, but an endeavor to realize the Roumanian dream of sovereignty over Bukovina and Transylvania. As preparation for Roumania's entry into the war, Russia's aim is to reconquer Bukovina for the benefit of her new ally. This task can be accomplished in a few weeks. "The Roumanians will then fortify the new province and march with the Russians through Bulgaria and Transylvania while simultaneously the Italians, French, British, and Serbians, will deal blows on other fronts."

A QUIET WEDDING

A very quiet wedding took place on Tuesday, December 28, 1915, at the home of Mr. Lars Kilde, 15 miles north-west of Lacombe, when his daughter, Lillian Kilde, and Clarence Eadie were united in the bonds of holy wedlock. Rev. H. J. Hjortas, from Sylvan Lake, performed the ceremony. They left the same day on a honeymoon trip. On their return they will settle down on the farm. Our best wishes are that they may enjoy their future years in perfect happiness.

MOVES BLACKSMITH SHOP

Fred Taylor, blacksmith, has removed his shop to the building opposite the Atlas Lumber Co.'s yard on Hamilton Avenue, just off the corner of Nanton Street, and will be pleased to see his old customers. He has the shop fixed up in first-class shape, and, as usual, is prepared to do all work in his line in a workmanlike manner. Horse shoeing, plow work, wagon and carriage work, are specialties. Remember his new stand—Corner Hamilton Avenue and Nanton Street.

The price of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has been reduced to 25 cents a year. At that price surely every Liberal in Canada should be willing to subscribe. Address Rooms 601-612, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa.



Blue Ribbon Coffee
-and-
Baking Powder

You may be the best cook in the world but if the leaven you use is poor you cannot get satisfactory results. Always use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder: it makes the lightest and best pastry and cakes.

Blue Ribbon, the standard of quality in Teas, Coffees, Baking Powders, Jelly Powders, Spices and Extracts.



Now Showing:

A Full Line of Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Suits to Measure from \$17.50

D. CAMERON
TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel



Style-Craft
TALLORED CLOTHING

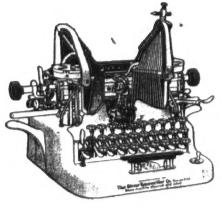
Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

D. W. GARNER, Prop.

Phone 143



Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

A YEAR OF WAR FROM THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT

Paris, Dec. 30.—Five significant events punctuated the year just drawing to a close as seen from the French point of view: The Battle of Champagne, the Balkan muddle, the change of governments, the creation of an Inter-Allied War Council, and the nomination of General Joffre as commander-in-chief of all the French armies, whatever the theatre of operations.

On the whole, France regards the past year as one without brilliance so far as she or the Allies are concerned. Her victories have been rather negative. While her enemy has been making some great runs around the ends and those fighting with her have succeeded in keeping the ball pretty well in the middle of the field. The first fall of the game seems to have been the Teutons have the ball, but there have been no touchdowns. That is about the way the common-sense Frenchman sizes up the situation at the close of 1915.

The battle of Champagne was important because it was the very first battle to be fought under present, trench-perfect conditions; it gave a soldier a proper measure of the enemy and a proper measure of himself. Though no important strategic point was gained by this victory, undoubtedly it will have its effect on 1916 operations because it settled several important points.

The Inter-Allied War Council leads Frenchmen to believe that the mistakes of the past are not likely to be repeated. From now on they have determined that the war plans of the Allies will dovetail and that the coming year will register some real results.

The Balkan muddle has given France more anxiety, perhaps, than any other war phase during 1915. Frenchmen openly admit failure there both diplomatically and militarily. Greece three times offered to join the Allies once even before the battle of the Marne in 1914, but each time she was refused admission. Then when the Allies had fallen down at the Dardanelles and in Bulgaria, and asked her to join, she had changed her mind. It is admitted in certain circles that had France and the Allies acted in concert, and at the proper time, there is not the slightest doubt that Greece would have led the dance, that Bulgaria and Roumania would today be fighting on the Allies' side, and that the multi-colored flags of Germany's neighbors would today be floating over the minarets of Constantinople.

The resignation of Theophile Delcasse, considered one of the greatest of Frenchmen, from the office of minister of foreign affairs, was due uniquely to the Balkan developments. Some say he opposed the sending of troops to Salonika; others declare he long ago advocated Big Stick methods in the Near East, and that because his diplomacy there was not strongly enough backed up, King Ferdinand joined hands with the Kaiser instead of with the Allies. "Take your choice. Whatever his reason for resigning, his departure was the occasion of a complete reorganization of the government, Premier Rene Viviani resigning to make way for M. Aristide Briand. The presence of M. Briand as prime minister is significant. He is known as a man of action, of initiative and strong measures.

The nomination of General Joffre as supreme generalissimo of all the French troops means two things: First, that Joffre will have absolute authority in disposing his armies and planning campaigns; second, the French hope that the English will take the hint and agree to a full and complete coordination of all available forces. Competent authorities agree that German successes have been the result of a central control of effectives, permitting rapid decisions quickly put into effect, whereas the Allies have not acted properly in concert and when at last, after long delays, they did get together, the measures agreed upon were slowly put into operation. The Inter-Allied War Council composed of men who have the power to act, as it is said, Joffre will have, from now on, might to show results during the coming year.

Summed up, France's last year has been largely one of preparation. She hopes the coming year

will be one of execution. People heard of the new cabinet, the cabinet of victory, just as they call the new French loan of about twenty billion francs, the loan of victory.

The Frenchman hopes for peace during 1916, but he considers the American peace talk the greatest puzzle of the year, because peace now could mean but one thing: Defeat for the Allies.

The elevation of Joffre to his new position is an official commendation of his war policy, summed up by the experts as wearing the enemy down by "attrition," which Joffre calls "subliming." Naturally this policy will be in force so long as Joffre is in the saddle. France made three heavy drives at the Germans during 1915: in March, May, and September, but these drives are all failures, I am told, to test the strength of the German line. The French soldier will tell you that French man power will outlast German man power, thanks to Joffre's nibbling, which seems to have the German wall of steel will prove to be imitation, and, following a feeler, the real drive will pour through the hole thus made and end the row.

A Berlin interview quotes General von Kluck as forecasting a drive towards Paris next spring. A French general told me that he hoped von Kluck was right, as in that case the slaughter of Germans would be on such a vast scale that the whole world would gasp, used as it is to baths of blood. Those who have inspected the some 50-mile width of American barbed wire between Paris and the front, not doubting that another attempt is possible, or even probable, fail to see how it can succeed.

Here, then, is the forecast for 1916:

Comparative quiet along the western front until spring; then general offensives, both French and German; operations probably throughout the summer with a decision of some sort in the fall.

This is a guess, but it is as good as any, whether from a general or a private. Of only one thing can one be certain: All the expert dope is wrong.

PIONEER MAIL DAYS

By Elsie Laurie Storer.

"The 'Flag' stood at mast head; Her Majesty's mail has arrived, And the outside world is heard from."

—A.D. 1878.

In the pioneer days of the North-West Territories what was known as the Saskatchewan Mail was despatched from Winnipeg, once in every three weeks, to all points west, outside the boundary of Manitoba, via Fort Pelly, Humboldt, Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, and then direct to Edmonton.

The carrying of the mail was let by contract, the service to be once in three weeks, and the trip from Winnipeg to Edmonton was supposed to be accomplished in twenty-three days. The mail was carried in democrat wagons in summer and low sleighs in winter, drawn by from two to four horses, depending on the state of the roads. Log huts and stables were built at Fort Ellice, Touchwood Hills, Humboldt and other points along the route. These were known as mail stations, and usually a man ran a sort of "stopping house" for what he could make out of it in addition to his pay for taking care of the relay of horses all the way.

Passengers and express were carried by the mail, the fare being \$40.00 for a passenger, and "grab yourself." Some carried their own supplies while others paid the regular rate of 50¢ per meal and 25¢ per night for the privilege of sleeping on the floor in their own bedding. As weight was an important consideration, the size of parcels was limited, consequently the food mother who wished to provide Christmas cheer for the boys "out West" began several weeks ahead to forward the essentials. One mail carried the plum-pudding, another the mince pie, and another the cake and ingredients for the pudding sauce, and so on. These were carefully guarded by the lucky recipients until all had arrived. Then friends gathered to do justice to the occasion, a wild goose or other game having been put away to complete the bill of fare.

as Christmas turkey was an unheard-of luxury.

Occasionally, when the roads were bad, owing to deep snow or high water in the creeks—there were few bridges in those days—the mail-drivers would lose their way and consequently miss a trip. Hugh Richardson, Jr., who died recently in England, was postmaster at Battleford, which was then the seat of Government of the North-West Territories. As the mail usually arrived anywhere from ten to eighteen days after its despatch from Winnipeg, he arranged to hoist the Union Jack by day and a lantern by night as a signal of its arrival.

Mail day with its tidings of good or bad news, its official news and papers from the outside world was always more or less a holiday and afforded an opportunity of friendly talk with all the inhabitants of the district. One time in the spring of 1878 the mail was two days late, and it was feared that something bad had happened. In the faithfulness of the couriers. Long after sunset, John Todd, the veteran courier, who still lives at Battleford, arrived, carrying the mail about 100 pounds in weight, upon his back. His horses had been drowned while trying to cross the swollen stream of Eagle Creek. But he had saved the mail and packed it on his back, making the forty-eight miles in about a twelve hours' tramp with nothing to eat.

These couriers had plenty of time to think as they trudged their way over the vast prairie and crossed the streams and scaled the hills as best they could under all sorts of climatic conditions. They were considered indispensable authority when the first gopher or spring bad appeared, the date of an electric storm or the fall of snow and when the bear retreated for its winter sleep. In many cases women had made the trip West unaccompanied and always spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy received from everyone on the route.

One first of April it occurred to some of the citizens that it would be a joke to fool the Mounted Police boys, so the flag was hoisted and the sentry on guard at the barracks soon noticed it, and a detachment was sent across for the mail. There was a new bridge being built over the Battle River, and the only way to cross was on one of the stringers twenty feet above the water and about sixty feet long. Not being experts in climbing on single timber, they had to crawl over on hands and knees, and on reaching the post office saw the notice "April Fool." The postmaster, to avoid a blessing, was shooting prairie chickens in the sand-hills, and escaped for the time being, but got it later.

A. J. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FLEET

London, Dec. 29.—"The British grand fleet, which as a grand fleet has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, has nevertheless from hour to hour, day by day, through all the months of the war, been the foundation upon which everything else has rested," was the summary by A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, of the lessons to be derived from a moving picture record of the activities of the fleet, over the first production of which he presided this afternoon.

Mr. Balfour declared that the film shown was "packed with lessons of the deep and the import to Britons and to the world." The success of all the land operations of the allies, from Archangel on the North to the Persian Gulf, ultimately depended, he believed, on the British fleet, because were it removed the allied nations, "now banded together against the tyranny of the Central Powers," would be cut off from the outer world and from each other. He doubted whether the magnitude of the task thrown upon the British navy and "so far triumphantly accomplished" was yet fully appreciated. "Though silent," said the first lord, "it is performing at this moment not alone for the allies, but for the whole world, the greatest, the most important war in the drama now being played out for the freedom of the world. The world has yet to know how much it owes to

the British fleet, and how the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much the gift of the British navy as of the splendid valor of the allied troops, whether British or foreign."

WENT AT EACH OTHER BOTH BEING KILLED

London, Dec. 23.—Details of a recent air battle between a British and a German aviator, which ended in the destruction of both machines and the death of their occupants, are printed by the Amsterdam Telegram, according to a despatch to Reuters. The British aeroplane, it said, was flying over the district to the south of Bruges, Belgium, and dropped several bombs, one of which hit an ammunition depot, causing a heavy explosion. On starting back the aviator found his path intercepted by a German airman. A long and violent battle ensued, in which both aeroplanes were disabled and crashed to earth, killing the occupants.

WANTS BATTALION FOR MINISTERS

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes believes that the church minister in Canada ought to furnish a fighting parson's battalion. The applications for positions as chaplains in the overseas forces now total upwards of a thousand, says General Sir Sam, and he has put forward the suggestion that hundreds of clergymen anxious to serve under the colors might be organized into a unit, fighting unit, and carry the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon into the firing line. If the clergymen who want to enlist accept the suggestion, a fighting parson's battalion will be organized.

UNARMED MEN MUST JOIN COLORS OR QUIT POSITIONS

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 2.—Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, who returns to Ottawa tomorrow from his home leave, intimated today that all unarmed men in the Canadian military service who are physically fit and of military age, must join colors or lose their positions. Returned soldiers, he intimated, are to be given the preference in the matter of government positions.

LESS DRINKING HAS TRANSFORMED EAST END OF LONDON, ENG.

London, Dec. 22.—Probably no part of Great Britain has been more radically affected by the war than the east end of London. A social reformer, desiring in days gone by to see poverty and squalor in their acutest forms, naturally turned to the east end, knowing that there he could find both in full measure. Today the east end has been transformed. If poverty has not been wiped out by causes due to the war, it has largely disappeared, and toiling people are rejoicing in a degree of prosperity such as before never existed there.

A well-known social reformer who for many years has lived and worked among the poor of the east end stated that for a long time past every able-bodied man has been working six and seven days a week, and that all women and boys can get all the work they can do. On the whole, said the social worker, the people are spending their money wisely, thanks to the restrictive measures passed to curtail drinking. There has been no noticeable increase in drinkiness. Instead, families have been buying new clothes and furniture, and gradually raising the standard of living.

HIS RELIGION

A recruiting incident is told from a large recruiting station in Old London, where a man anxious to join the army was quizzed about his religion. He had none, but was anxious to oblige, promptly asking the recruiting officer what particular religion he was short of. He enlisted without religion.

AUSTRIA BACKS DOWN

London, Dec. 31.—The reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to the second note from the government of the United States in connection with the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, handed yesterday to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, is revealed in part by a Reuter despatch from Vienna received by way of Amsterdam early this morning.

The Austrian government accedes to the United States demands for reparation for the loss of American lives and punishment of the submarine commander. The commander has been punished for not sufficiently taking into account the panic aboard the Ancona, which he observed before firing the torpedo, and which rendered debarkation of the steamer's passengers into life boats difficult.

MINISTERS OPPOSED TO LOTTERIES, EVEN PATRIOTIC ONES

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the St. Thomas Ministerial Association, the ministers discussed at length the practice of conducting lotteries in the city in connection with raising funds for patriotic purposes. A resolution was adopted placing the association on record as disapproving of the practice. The resolution was as follows:

"Lotteries, whether carried on by individuals, church or state, in the opinion of the association, are not only legally, but morally wrong, and so should not be patronized by the Christian public."

We are all bent on doing good, when it's not too expensive; when coin is asked, it's understood we're all on the defensive. With helpful word and kindly smile, I trot around the village, but if you'd touch my little pile, I talk of graft and pillage. I weep for those afflicted Serbs, who wade in blood and slaughter; not all your consolation curbs the flow of briny water. But when I'm asked to loosen up, to help to buy some fritters, so all those hungry Serbs may sup, you find me with the quitters. I mourn for those heroic Poles, whom Fate is always beating, who tighten up their belts three holes when'er they think of eating. For mourning doesn't cost a cent, and tears are cheap as blazes, and any sympathetic gent can hand out feeling phrases. But when I'm asked to spill a bean, to buy the Poles a dinner, I say, "I need for gasoline my coin, as I'm a sinner!"

It is a fact that it is not "generally known" that pneumonia is a communicable disease. Indeed, if you were to tell the average fairly well informed person that you had "caught" pneumonia from another, he would be incredulous. Pneumonia is popularly supposed to be contracted only from exposure to cold. This is entirely erroneous. Pneumonia, like tuberculosis, is a "germ" disease. The germ can be transmitted from one person to another much more easily than can the germ of tuberculosis.

Saskatoon, Sask., Dec. 22.—Last Saturday Johnnie O'Leary, lightweight boxing champion of the Dominion, and his manager, A. W. Madden, enlisted with the 66th battalion. Word has come to the city, however, that the matter was disapproved by the military district headquarters, and now it is announced that the attestation of the men has

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

not been proceeded with and that the matter is not on the battalion's strength.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

APPELLATE DIVISION—

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.
CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON-JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January, and Third Tuesday in September.

SETTLER—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

SETTLER—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,

Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

THE
LEAD-
ING
STORE

Great Stock REDUCING SALE

THE
LEAD-
ING
STORE

12 DAYS ONLY

JANUARY 3 We opened our Great Stock Reducing Sale, which will last for 12 days only. As this is our month for stock taking, we find a great many lines of goods in all the departments which must be moved out at a price that will dispose of them on short notice. It will pay you to come early and get first choice. **REMEMBER**, all goods on bargain are up-to-date and made of the best materials. Below you will find just a few of the values we are offering.

Flannelette

500 yards of pink and blue striped Flannelette, extra good quality, full width, special, 7 yds for.....95c

Kimona Cloth

10 pieces of Kimona Cloth, in stripes, light and dark patterns, special value, reg 20-25c on sale per yd....15c

Dress Ginghams

300 yds of good Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, splendid quality, reg 15c on sale per yd.....10c

Children's Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Children's Sweaters in navy, brown, red, white; reg \$1.25 and 1.50 for.....\$1.00

Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Prints, in light colors, a good variety of patterns, special on sale per yd.....12c

Shoes! Shoes!

All regular ladies' and children's Shoes at a discount of.....25 percent

Furs! Furs!

Now is the time to buy your Furs when you can get them at.....Half Price

Children's Coats

Fifteen only Children's Coats, from 2 to 10 years, in white, brown, navy, and a great many other shades, at special prices:

Reg \$2.50 on sale.....	\$1.95
" 3.00 ".....	2.15
" 4.00 ".....	2.85
" 5.00 ".....	3.90
" 6.50 ".....	4.75

Misses' Coats

8 only Misses' Coats, size 12 and 14 years. These are well made, perfect fitting, in navy, brown, and cardinal. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 on sale.....\$7.50

Ladies' Hoods

2 doz Ladies' Hoods, all wool, assorted colors. Reg \$1.50 on sale.....\$1.00
" 1.00 "......75

Sheeting! Sheeting!

300 yds of Sheeting, in twill and plain weave, bleached, reg 30c for.....23c
" 35c for.....28c
" 40c for.....32c
" 45c for.....37c

Ladies' Felt Shoes

All Ladies' Felt Shoes, reg \$2.50 and \$2.75 for.....\$1.75

Misses' Felt Shoes

All our Misses' Felt Shoes on sale, reg \$2.00 and \$2.25 for.....\$1.50

Ladies' Coats

Half Price

25 Ladies' Tweed and heavy winter Coats on sale at Half Price. This is the greatest bargain we are offering. Come and look them over.

reg \$12. half price \$6.00
" 15. " " 7.50
" 18. " " 9.00
" 20. " " 10.00
" 25. " " 12.50



Ladies' Fur

Collar Coats

These are extra heavy Coats, quilted fur collars, colors are black, navy, brown, grey, red.

Out they go at Half Price:

Reg \$18. for \$9.00	Reg \$25. for \$12.50
" 20. for 10.00	" 30. for 15.00

Grocery Department

Royal Household Flour per cwt.....	\$3.25
" 500 lb lots.....	3.15
Glenora Flour per cwt.....	3.00
" 500 lb lots.....	2.90
Centennial Flour per cwt.....	2.75
" 500 lb lots.....	2.70
Strome Milling Co. Flour:	
No. 1 Sterling Brand per cwt.....	3.00
" 500 lb lots.....	2.90
Golden Rod Brand per cwt.....	2.85
" 500 lb lots.....	2.75
Corn, Peas and Beans, per tin.....	10c
Tomatoes, 2 tins for.....	25c
No Vary Ketchup, per bottle.....	25c
Finest Sockeye Salmon, per tin.....	25c
Other lines, per tin.....	15c and 20c
Pure Strawberry Jam, 4 lb tin.....	75c
Pure Raspberry Jam, 4 lb tin.....	75c
L. & B. Jams, special per lb.....	18c
" Raspberry and Apple, per tin.....	45c
" Raspberry and Apple, per tin.....	45c
Rome Beauty Apples, per box.....	1.75
Sugar, per 20 lb sack.....	1.65

Clothing Department

20 per cent off all Clothing except navy blue.

One lot of Suits at.....\$9.90 worth up to \$14.00

One lot of Suits at.....\$6.90 worth up to \$10.00

Fur Coats

Cub Bear Fur Coats.....	\$17.90
Korean Beaver.....	22.50
Black Beaver Cloth Fur Collar Overcoats, full Chamois lined, worth \$25.00.....	15.75
Black Melton Fur Collar Overcoats, worth \$15.....	9.95

Special prices on Fancy Mackinaws.

All above goods have advanced in prices and are exceptional values at these prices.

25 per cent off on all Overcoats for men and boys.

20 per cent off on all Gloves, Mitts, and Pull-overs.

25 per cent off any Hat or Cap in our entire stock.

Dress Gloves, Mitts both lined and unlined, Sheep Moccasins, Oil Tan Shoe Packs, Wool Shirts, and a lot of odds and ends in Underwear both wool and fleece lined, at very special prices.

Horse Blankets

3 only Blankets, reg \$3.50 for \$2.75
10 " " 2.15 for 1.65
5 " " 2.50 for 2.15
12 " " 1.65 for 1.25
2 " " 3.00 for 2.45

Air Tight Heaters

Reg \$2.40 on sale.....	\$2.15
" 2.75 ".....	2.45
" 3.25 ".....	2.90
" 3.65 ".....	3.15
" 4.00 ".....	3.40

Sunbeam Heaters

Reg \$7.00 for.....	\$6.00
" 9.00 for.....	7.40
" 11.00 for.....	9.50
" 13.50 for.....	12.00

Belle Oak Heaters

Reg \$18.00 on sale.....	\$16.00
Reg 22.00 on sale.....	20.00

Very Hot Blast Heaters

Reg \$17.00 for.....	\$15.00
" 20.00 for.....	18.00
" 23.00 for.....	20.50

1 only Excelsior Farquhar's Food Cooker, 50 gal capacity, on sale.....\$23.50

Washing Machine

1 only Snowball Washing Machine, reg \$9.50 for.....	\$7.50
1 only Rex Washing Machine reg \$13.50 for.....	\$11.00

Skates.....30 per cent dia.
Whips all kinds 30 per cent dia.

A. M. CAMPBELL, LACOMBE